MEXICO.

National Festivities Consequent on the Great Railway Opening.

Grand Balls, Open Air Entertainments and Profusion of Beauty-The Road in Full Operation and Beneficial Influence on American Travel-Lozada's Tepic Revolution-Origin, Location and Extent of the Reactionist Movement-Battle and Defeat-Review of Events-Proclamation of the Defiant Chieftain-German Industrial Speculation.

MEXICO, Jan. 30, 1873. The festivities connected with the opening of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad have about concluded, and commerce awaits the realization of the advantages to be derived from a prompt communication with the coast and a decrease of the heavy expenses necessarily attending the difficult transportation of goods as hitherto experienced. Ine inaugural excursion to Vera Cruz was attended with success and was followed by several large

among which two deserve to be spoken of as exceeding in display and elegance.

The first of them-a large ball given by Chief Contractor Crawley at his temporary residence in the capital-was a most brilliant success. From the entrance of the "patio" below to the doors of the extensive suit of rooms thrown open for dancing was one magnificent blaze of light emitted from a thousand jets or gas, arranged in fantastic forms, and brilliantly illuminating the wilderness of flowers that crowded the "patio" or court. About four hundred were in attendance, including among them all the people of prominence in the capital. The ladies, in elegant and beautiful toilets, with an abundant display of old point and dia monds, whose richness would distinguish their wearers at any court, all combined to make the Mair most brilliant and satisfactory.

The second entertainment was given by one of the directors of the road, Mr. Escandon, at his country residence in Tacubaya; the invitations were given for half past three o'clock. There was dancing in the open air until sundown, then a lunch under the trees, after which the dancing was continued within doors until nearly five o'clock in the morning. interrupted only by dinner at half past ten o'clock. The extensive grounds were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns hung from the trees, forming almost a fairy picture. Six hundred persons, or more, were present at the entertainment, yet so extensive are the grounds and so spacious the house that there was no overcrowding,

AT WORK. These substantially end the inaugural festivities, and the road is now in full operation and open to traffic, and we rejoice most heartily in being able to escape the misery of diligence travel over roads that have not their equal for roughness, I think, in all the world. Several American travelters have already visited Mexico, and by each arriving steamer it is understood many are expected, seeking to pass the Winter in a mild climate and at the same time enjoy so much that is new and strange in this curious country.

The railroad trains now leave Vera Cruz at three

o'clock A. M. and arrive at Mexico at nine o'clock P. M. of the same day. Leaving Mexico City at twelve at night the train reaches Vera Cruz at five

Great excitement has reigned in this city for the past few days, occasioned by the news that Lozada had taken the war path, pronounced against the general government, and was marching an army

general government, and was marching an army from the direction of Tepic, on the Pacific coast, eastward towards Guadaiajara, and that there was danger that the latter city might be sacked. Notwithstanding that official circles did not feel inclined to disclose what was happening with regard to this chief, the rumor was sufficiently accredited, and yesterday morning we had the official announcement that the forces of Lozada were met the day previous, about ten miles from the city of Guadaiajara, by General Corona, commanding a portion of the government forces; that a battle of six hours ensued, resulting in the rout of Lozada's forces and the loss of three pieces of artiliery. Generals Corona and Flores are said to be in pursuit of the flying rebels.

It is also rumored, but not yet confirmed, that Lozada has sent a force of 2,000 men, under Piacido Vega, to occupy Mazatlan, and that General Ceballos, of the government forces, leaving 1,200 men in the city, had gone out to meet Vega with a sufficient force.

Notwithstanding the circumstances, that Loza

Notwithstanding the circumstances that Loza-

da's forces are well armed they are wanting in discipline, and can only make a good fight in the

mountain lastnesses.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the President and his Cabinet have taken ample measures to put an immediate end to this local revolt, and in such a manner as to be forever a warning against similar risings. It is very satisfactory to add that the most periect peace reigns in all the rest of the Republic, and that the revolutionary chiefs in this district remain unmoved by the clouding of the western sky, evidently resolved upon keeping the peace. It is greatly to be hoped that Lozada, the Mexican Communist, will speedily meet with his deserts.

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THE TEPIC REVOLUTION.

In order that your readers may fully understand the Tepic or Lozada question it is only necessary to recall the fact that this chief has for many years been ruling in the canton of Tepic, State of Jalisco, on the Pacific coast, as a dictator, defying the lederal authority. Recently he has indicated his intention to confiscate the property of the rich and divide it among the poor, and has also given many other proofs of his design to disregard the rights of those who have accumulated wealth as the result of labor and hardship. Such being the condition of affinirs, efforts were naturally made a few weeks ago by the representatives of wealth in the State to secure arms through the lederal government, with which to defeat the plans of Lozada, the Knowledge of which having reached the latter, he sent a commission of three persons to the Executive, to lay the whole question before him, with a view of at least arguing the question. The commission was sent on the 5th of November, 1872, and duly reached this capital with a complimentary address from Lozada to the President, and was received by the latter. The result of the conference was an official communication under date of December 11, 1872, in which the Executive, through his Minister of Government, properly declined to admit any official character in Lozada, announcing also that the questions pending in the canton of Tepic, like all others, must be settled by the laws of the country where clear and well defined. This was not satisfactory to Lozada, and, although he had in his communication of November 5 acknowledged Lerdo as President and complimented him as the intelligent head of the nation, he proceeds on the 17th of this month to pronounce against the Executive, declaring war against limited by our columns with it, and I therefore condens

of reforms, &c., &c.

of reforms, &c., &c.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

Referring to the question of the developement of the country it is said that a line of steamers will soon be established by a German company. soon be established by a German company, passing to and from Havana by the coast of Mexico. It is understood that the government of Mexico has subventioned such a line. Further, the American colony at Tuxpan now consists of 151 persons, who califysis 1,500 acres of land, upon 400 of which

sugar is raised, yielding an annual product of \$13,000 or \$130 per acre.

LATEST FROM THE FIELD.

Telegraphic news just published announces that Placido Vega presented himself yesterday before Guadalajara with 1,000 men. and not before Mazatlan, as stated. This news requires confirmation, and is to the effect that he demanded the surrender of the city of Governor Vallasta and General Junginto, both of whom refused. General Corona is in full operation against the rebels before Guadalajara.

MACBETH ILLUSTRATED.

A Murderer Goaded by Conscience Albert Cham berlain's Crime and Confession-No Rest. Sleep or Appetite-After Confession Instant Ease and Comfort-Another Victim for the Gallows.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1873. "Albert W. Chamberlain was to-day indicted for murder in the first degree, at Solon." Such is the message which was flashed across the wires yesterday, simple enough in all conscience, and common enough, too, in this age of assassination. But as this case has not hitherto peen reported in the Eastern press, and as it is remarkable, iar beyond the usual run of cases, as showing that conscience is not a mere hallucination, I am encouraged to send a brief account of the murderer's crime and

the murderer's confession.
On the 9th of January, at Solon, in this State, an old man named George McConnoughey was found lying on the floor of the small hut or house which he occupied alone, shot through and through, with one pocket of his tronsers torn completely out. There could be no doubt that a terrible murder had committed for the sake of robbery, nor did it take long to fasten suspici upon and hunt down the guilty person, as on the 11th the detectives arrested Albert W. Chamberlain, son of a well-to-do and respectable farmer in the vicinity, where his grandfather and other relateachings and surroundings had been of the very best description, but for a few months he had been evil companions and been led away from the paths o rectitude. He had just returned to Solon, intending to work there on his father's farm. On his arrival here he was subjected to rigid examinations as to his whereabouts on the night of the murder and his antecedents in Chattanooga, also as to how he had come into possession of the money he was tanooga he maintained a sullen silence, but spoke freely on other subjects, declaring, doggedly, that he had been in bed at the time of the murder, but

freely on other subjects, declaring, doggedly, that he had been in bed at the time of the murder, but involving himself in frequent contradictions when he came to account for his money. This was on Saturday. On Sunday his father and some friends came to see him, and spent part of the day with him, Mr. Chamberlain

HOPING AGAINST HOPE

that his boy's innocence might yet be proved. He repeated his visits on the next three days, each time accompanied by the Rev. L. Cooley, who improved every opportunity to converse and pray with the prisoner. Chamberlain's countenance and demeanor changed visibly, almost awnully. He could not eat; would draw his plate towards him, put the victuals it contained to his lips, then push it away, the victuals remaining untouched. He found the prison air oppressive, and companied of a sense of choking and a weight on the chest, so that he turned deadly white and seemed ready to faint. He was feverish and cold by fits; he tossed uneasily on his prison pallet and was unable to find sleep, waking in the morning hollow-eyed, haggard and nerveless. The clergyman frequently deploces to him, in fervid terms, the awful horror of murder and the dread anger of God. He would listen indifferently, then say, "This would indeed be awful, but I am innocent."

PRAYING FOR FORGIUENESS.
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PRAYING FOR FORGIVENESS.

On the Thursday morning Mr. Cooley entered the cell, and after a short conversation proposed that they should engage in prayer. "Let me pray alone first," said the prisoner; and kneeling down, litted his hands, trembling as if he were in an ague fit,

My Father, who art in heaven, forgive me for the great sin of my life. I have committed a great crime. I hope my life will be a warning to other young men. sin of my life. Thave committed a great crime. I hope my life will be a warning to other young men.

Here the miserable man's voice failed him. Every word had been spoken with dry lips and broken by convulsive sobs that racked his whole frame. His face was wet with tears, the first he had shed. The other prisoners had been attracted to their cell doors, and stood in awe and amazement. The clergyman took up the prayer which the murderer's guility lips were unable to finish, and when he had ended Chamberlain told him all the story of his crime, saying that for days he had endured the tortures of the damned, every word of the prayers and Christian services held in his cell piercing him through and through sharper than a two-edged sword, till at last his agonies became unendurable, and he resolved to coniess.

The clergyman at once proceeded to Chamberlain's father, to whom he unfolded all the sad tale. Mr. Chamberlain, Sr., an honest, God-fearing man, was smitten with grief at the intelligence, but with Roman fortitude resolved that justice must be done and the dread secret put in the hands of those who should know all the particulars of the guilty deed. The preliminary meeting between the father and son was agonizing. Their eyes full of tears, the two men wrung each other by the hand, and it was many minutes ere either could speak, until the young man gasped,

"Pather, I DID IT!"

A formal confession, atter the usual caution that

iather and son was agonizing. Their eyes null of tears, the two men wrung each other by the hand, and it was many minutes ere either could speak, until the young man gasped,

"FATHER, I DID IT!"

A formal confession, after the usual caution that he must expect no benefit to accrue from his act, was made. Chamberlain said that he had been told one day, in conversation with Louis Lehman, a farm boy, that old George McConnoughey was living by himself in a lonely hut and would be robbed and murdered some day. From this little germ of a boy's thoughtless remark sprang up in one night, like Jonah's gourd, the black tree of murder. At half-past ten that night, when all the family were asleep, Chamberlain rose and dressed himself, then stole to the cheesehouse, where he found an old Enfield rife and some ammunition; then he took his way towards the lonely hut half a mile distant. When about half way there he raused to load the rife, putting in three builets. When he reached the hut he saw, through the window, McConnoughey standing by the fire, in its full glare, his back to the window. Chamberlain, without a moment's hesitation, stepped through the snow drift to the window, put the muzzle of the rifle to the pane and fired. He saw McConnoughey fail, and then walked home and went to bed. He knew that he could wait. Next day, with his father, he went to his grandfather's to do some chores. After breakfast, while his father was in the stable, he slipped across to the hut and found his victim dead; dead as the fire which had burned down on the hearth. He took two pecketbooks, containing \$72, from the dead man's clothing, and returned to his father's, where he burned the pocketbooks. Part of the money he spent in paying some debts, part in buying some clothing, and the \$22 which remained he slipped into his sleeve-lining when captured, and when alone chewed up fine and swallowed.

Such was the confession on which in due course he will, beyond doubt, be convicted and executed. He made it with this fully before his eyes and w

Coron behalf of one guitty but beloved: Cans't thou not minister to a mind diseased? 'Rase from the memory a rooted sorrow? Or with some sweet, oblivious antidote Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff That weighs so deeply on it?

Double Murder and Suicide in Minne sota-A Man Kills His Paramour and Her Child and Cuts His Own Throat.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22, 1873.

A horrible case of premeditated murder and suicide occurred at Waseca, Minn., on Monday last. It appears that two Germans, Alexander Busen It appears that two Germans, Alexander Busen and John Rufi, the former married, the latter unmarried, owned and worked a farm together, and that finally Busen was driven away and Ruff took full possession of the farm and Busen's family. Recently the Grand Jury found an indictment against Ruff and Busen's wife for adultery, which greatly alarmed them. On Tuesday morning last the neighbors, in going to Busen's house, found it shut up, and on breaking in discovered Mrs. Busen and her youngest child lying on the bed bathed in blood, their threads cut from ear to ear. On the floor beside the bed by the lifeless body of Ruff, with his throat cut. From letters left by both the man and the woman it is evident that they agreed upon this tragic method of escaping from the cintenes of the law.

PATAL ACCIDENT.

Hudson, N. Y., Peb. 22, 1873. Prederick Panch, a colored boy, fourteen years old, while playing with a loaded gun at his residence in Chapel street last evening, accidentally shot his brother, Daniel, aged sixteen. The ball cutered his heart, causing instant death.

UXORICIDE.

A Missouri Wife Murderer Sentenced to Death.

The Husband Drives a Dagger Through His Wife's Heart at Midnight-"I Licked Off the Blood, I Love Her So"-The Dead Woman's Dried Heart in Evidence-Much Methodical Madness.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14, 1873. To-day Anton Holme-efforts to prove his in sanity or delay passage of sentence on various legal points having failed—was sentenced to execution by hanging on the 3d of April, for the murder of his wife, Ida Holme, on the 26th of July last. The following are the particulars of the crime and the trial, particulars which have not hitherto been published:-Holme was a native of Germany, where he had been well to do. His business was saloon or hotel keeping, at which he prospered. While in Germany he married Ida Holme. They removed to America, and for ten years lived at New York happily. Thence they came to St. Louis, where they arrived about five years ago, their means he received some two hundred dollars a year from Germany and worked at such employment as he could secure. Their relations at St. Louis changed after some time, Mrs. Holme provoking her husband's jealousy by remaining sent frequently at nights, and pretending that she had been out "on business"—for she was understood to practice midwifery. Her midnight works,

however, are said to have belonged rather to the BOSENZWEIGIAN THAN THE ROSICRUCIAN ol, as the business of midwifery was but a dis guise for another branch of the traffic, nearly allied thereto, but not so legitimate. She also had girls of doubtful reputation. Several times young Ernest, her son, followed her when she went out on what she alleged to be "Sairey Gamp" business, but found that her errands were always to the Rialto, where she met various men, evidently for mysterious purposes, as the character of the house alone would testify. Her son, Ernest, she fre believing them to be invitations, destroyed them without delivering them-so, at least, he swore on

On the 24th of July Holme went a short distance into the country to work at the residence of Mr. Andrew Auer. He returned here on the 25th. In the evening he went to his house and asked to be let in, but Mrs. Holme said, "There was no room for him in that house." He returned a little later, about eight o'clock, entered the house by a back window and took away a clock. This he brought back a few minutes afterwards, and begged that she would let him stay—a petition which she answered by pushing him from the door into the back yard. Twice more he tried to enter, and the wrangling was renewed, and she finally pusned him down the stairs, saying, "You have, no right to come here any more." Then she went in, locked the door, and went up stairs to her room in company. About midnight her son, the boy Ernest, already aluded to, who was sleeping on a couch in the parlor, and had heard ther come down stairs with a lamp in her hand. Somebody was with her. She passed across the hall to the front door and let out her companion. Then she placed the lamp on the dining room table and went to the back door. Holme, who was still there, called to her, "New that your friend has gone can't I come in "" Next moment the boy heard her gasp,

"I AM STABBED!" Andrew Auer. He returned here on the 25th. In

and went to the back door. Holme, who was still there, called to her, "New that your friend has gone can't I come in "" Next moment the boy heard her gasp,

"I AM STABBED!"

and running out found that she had fallen with her head against a chair. She could only whisper the word, "Doctor." Ernest drew a shawl over her. The surgeon, Dr. Youngblood, who arrived in a few moments, found a wound in the left breast which passed through both the right and left ventricles of the heart and must have caused instantaneous death. Next, or that morning—for the murder was done about midnight—Officer Martin Mueller, who had been sent to tell the officers on the boats to look out for Holme, as he was passing along Broadway and Wash street, about half-past two oclock, heard a voice from a window say.

"I RAN MY KNIPE INTO SOPHIE;
I do not know if I hurt her or not." Entering the lodging house he was told by the keeper not to go up, as the man had a big knife and would kill him. Running up stairs he found Holme in bed, with only his underclothing on, made him prisoner and ordered him to walk to the station. At the corner of Fifth street Holme refused to go further, saying he would die there; but the officer hit him over the knuckles and brought him along. Holme remarking, "I licked the blood off the dagger, I loved Sophie so much." At the station he tried to selze the dagger, saying, "I bought that a long time ago to do what I have done with it." Then asked the Sergeant, "Is she dead?" (His son stated at the trial that Holme had once used the dagger on himself, and that Mrs. Holme used to hide it.) At the trial the facts of the killing were shown and admitted, the defence—conducted by W. W. Arnett—of course holding that the long abuse of Holme by his wife, culminating in her being taken in open adultery, would have been enough to justify a verdict of manslaughter in the lowest degree, but claiming that there was abundant evidence of the man's insanity. The sensalowest degree, but claiming that there was abundant evidence of the man's insanity. The sensation of the trial was the production by the prosecution of

dant evidence of the man's insanity. The sensation of the trial was the production by the prosecution of the trial was the production by the prosecution of the trial was the production by the prosecution of the trial was the production by the prosecution of the trial was the production by the prosecution of the trial was the wound that traversed from side to side the anatomical preparation which had once loved and hated.

The medical evidence went to show what medical evidence in such cases generally shows, that there were fever and delirium to some extent, and that fever might be increased by certain contingencies. The testimony as to acts of insanity went back to some six months before the murder, when Holme was employed to fold circulars at a clothler's. He was eccentric and dighty then. A woman, in whose house he had lived for some time earlier in the year, testified to his restlessness and agitation. Another witness saw Holme a few days before the murder riding on a broomstick in the yard, fancying himself a hussar. On the night of the murder he called his wife a beast, and told witness he was going to "shoot her with this," He was armed with a syringe. Mr. Andrew Auer said he had taken the prisoner to work two days before the murder. Holme said he had had a fever and wanted rest, adding that he had had and his trouble with his wife. When Mr. Auer told him to feed the cows he found Holme

TELLING THE COW ALL ABOUT HIS WIFE

and his troubles, and then threw his arms around the horse's neck to kiss him. He sent Holme back next day, feeling sure he was a lunatic. Indeed, he advised him to try and get admitted to the Lunatic Asylum. The keeper of the ledging house at which Holme was arrested said he had stopped there three nights. On the last night he came in early, acting strangely and as if he had been drunk, and engaged a room, then left, saying he had some business to attend to. He returned about one o'clock, and, with some of the other lodgers, who were awake, sent out for some beer. He was singing. The s

MURDERED FOR MONEY. A Station Master Murdered and Robbed by Two Boys.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 22, 1873. Ira Bliss, the station master, at Burnside, was found in a dying condition last night, between the depot and his home, lying in the snow, his pockets rifled of his money and watch, and his ticket box which he carries home at night was gone. Two boys, named John Dynes, of Burnside, and Oscar Graves. of this city, aged respectively, eighteen and nineteen years, were arrested on suspicion of committing the crime. The boys confessed the deed, and were bound over this afternoon in \$3,500 bonus each for trial before the Supreme Court, in default of which they were sent to jail. Both prisoners are of notoriously bad character, and have been concerned in several burglaries in that town. boys, named John Dynes, of Burnside, and Oscar

A Man Waylaid, Robbed and His Body Thrown Into a Creek-Followed from

New York.
BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 22, 1873. Monroe Snyder, an elderly man, well known and much respected, arrived here from New York at nine o'clock last night. When between the depot and his residence he was waylaid, stanbed, robbed. and his body thrown into Monocacy Creek, where it was found this morning. There is no clue to the

was found this mothing.

Mr. Snyder had resided in this place for eight years. He was very wealthy and carried on the slate business on a large scale. He had been collecting money in New York, and it is thought he was jollowed from that place.

ALLEGED COLORED MURDERERS

Four Black Sharp Brothers Under Arrest for Poisoning and Breaking the Neck of a Red Man-Their Stories-The Body Exhumed and the Bloedthirsty "Gemmen" in a Bad Fiz.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Feb. 8, 1873. A most singular and mysterious murder has recently been unfathomed in Irdell, an adjoining county, for the perpetration of which four negro brothers, named Sharp, have been arrested and imprisoned. From the particulars I have been so far able to ascertain, it appears that about fourteen village called Olin, there resided the four negroes above alluded to, who were formerly slaves of Mr mitted colored citizens, the brothers took the surname of their late owner, and were respectively lived in a rude log cabin on the lands of Mr. Pope. and near his cabin was another one unoccupied. In the same neighborhood, and on the contiguous lands of one Mr. Frank Walker, lived a very peaceable, quiet and industrious negro named Henderson Redman. He had rented the unoccupied cabin from Mr. Pope, but had not yet taken formal posion of it, as he intended to remain in the service of Mr. Walker until the close of last year. Some time in the month of December last Bob Sharp, without the knowledge of either Mr. Pope the proprietor of the unoccupied cabin, or of Hen derson Redman, its tenant, moved with his family into it and became by right of squatter sovereignty its possessor. This proceeding, of angry words but

THREATS BETWEEN REDMAN AND BOB SHARP. But no hostile collision took place at the time, nor is it known that anything of a serious nature transpired until Christmas day-the day above all others when there should exist peace and good will among men. On that day the snow fell rapidly and covered this entire section, close to spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, to the depth of several inches with a heautiful white mantle. Henderson Redman, having no other way to pass the great holiday went rabbit-hunting through the woods in the vicinity and remained out until the afternoon, at which time, upon his return, he went to the cabin he had rented, then occupied by Bob Sharp. All of the four Sharp brothers were present, as if spending the Christ mas, and this circumstance afterwards looked puted cabin has not yet been developed; but about four o'clock that afternoon a messenger reached residence of Mr. Frank Walker with the sad and unlooked-for intelligence that Henderson Red-man was frozen to death. Urged by feelings of humanity and instincts common to all Mr. Walker left his comfortable fireside and family, then in the full enjoyment of their Christmas pleasures, and proceeded immediately to the cabin, which was fully two miles distant from his house. When he arrived upon the scene he was more than gratified to find the Sharp brothers all engaged in the laudable effort to restore life to the inanimate body of Red-

but, alas! it was no use, life was found to be extinct, and the soul of Redman was freed from its tenement of clay. Mr. Walker observed that the floor of the cabin was very wet, and when he made a remark as to the cause of this one of the negro women present said she had accidentally coldness of the weather had prevented it from

spilled a bucket of water on it, and the extreme coldness of the weather had prevented it from drying sooner. With the knowledge thus in possession of the people in the vicinity it was deemed proper to hold an inquest, and, accordingly, one was summoned to meet on the next Saturday following, the 25th December, 1872. In the meantime, the body was kept in the custody of the township officials. When the inquest met Dr. Parks made a partial post-mortem examination of the body in the presence of the jury and witnesses, at the conclusion of which the Doctor stated that he had discovered traces of

POISON IN THE STOMACH.

Bob Sharp, who was known to have been at enmity with the deceased, was examined, and he stated that Redman had come to his [Bob's] cabin in a state of great intoxication on the day of his death, and had commenced dancing; that the floor of the cabin had been very wet, and was then frozen and slippery; that Redman, while dancing in his intoxicated condition, had slipped and feli very heavily upon the floor; that after he got up he began dancing again, but that he soon complained of being sick, and said he would go out in the open air. Bob further stated that Redman did go out; soon after which all of the others who were present, including his (Bob's) wife, left him alone in the cabin, where he remained sitting by the fire, with the door elosed; all of the others had gone to Dolph's cabin, and Bob thought he sat by himself over an hour; he then thought he would go out and look for Redman, whose body he discovered not more than twenty or thirty yards distant frozen to death. The statements of all the other members of the various ments of all the other members of the various sharp families agreed substantially with that of Bob, and rather served to confirm his, than otherwise; and upon this evidence the jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death while in a state of intoxication by exposure to frost and snow."

wise; and upon this evidence the jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death while in a state of intoxication by exposure to frost and snow."

Soon after the inquest the body was interred in a colored graveyard, located on the lands of Mr. C. A. Tomin. Now comes the sequel to the proceedings above narrated. It was not long after the burnal of the body that the suspicions of some citizens in the vicinity, including some of the jurors became aroused. They were not satisfied, upon more mature deliberation, that the verdict reneared by the jury was correct, and some of them specially noticed the fact that the head of the corpse rolled with great ease and facility from side to side, while the joints of the body were immovable and stiffened. A neavy United States rife, known to have been in the possession of Redman the day he was hunting, had disappeared very mysteriously, and his freezing to death within thirty yards of the cabin where Bob Sharp lived and was then sitting without making any outcry seemed rather incredible. These and several other minor circumstances caused the citizens in the neighborhood to visit W. P. Caldwell, Solicitor for this the Tenth Judicial district, and ask for another examination of the body. In accordance with the facts stated to him the Solicitor at once gave an order to Dr. William M. Campbell, a distinguished surgeon residing here, to

EXHUME THE BODY.

On the 16th ultimo Dr. Campbell, accompanied by several citizens from this county, visited the graveyard, and when the body was taken up, nineteen days after its first interment, the Doctor made the second examination. He reported that he found the articular ligaments were broken and a part elongated so as to allow great mobility in the joint. Upon sawing through the laming and removing the spinule process of the vertebra the Doctor found a clot of blood resting upon the spinul cord, just at the origin of the third pair of nerves. The remainder of the spinal cord, as far as the examination extended, was found to be en

THE CLOACA OF NEW YORK.

Nearly Three Hundred Miles of Sewers Built of Brick and Stone-The Cost of Keeping Them Clean and in Order-Condition of Drains and Culverts. Of the 286% miles of sewers in this city 219%

miles are built of brick and 67% miles are of vitrifled stone pipe. The use of pipe for sewers was first introduced in 1865, and for several years the cost of cleaning them was less than ten dollars per mile per year, while the cost of cleaning brick sion of the present Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Van Nort, the sewers were cleaned by contract, a stipulated price being paid for each cartload of dirt removed from them. During the last six years the cost of cleaning sewers was as folsix years the cost of cleaning sewers was as 10110ws:—In 1867, \$143 30 per mile; in 1868,
\$198 34; in 1809, \$108 28; in 1870, \$173 55; in
1871, \$157 42; in 1872, under the present administration, by day's work, \$50 25
per mile, or less than half the cost of cleaning during any previous year. The relative cost of cleaning brick and pipe sewers last year was about two
and a half to one, it being \$58 88 per mile for brick
sewers and \$22 13 per mile for pipe sewers; the
cost of cleaning pipe sewers includes the removal and replacing of broken pipes and other repairs. In all cases where pipe sewers required much cleaning or repairs it was due to the imperfect manner of their construction. When pipe sewers are constructed the pipe is tested and furnished to the contractor by the Department, and, if suiffully and carefully laid, will work for many years without cost for cleaning or repairs. If sewer pipes were laid by day's work, under rigid superintendence, like the Croton water pipes, they could be made not only as durable as brick sewers, but far less expensive to clean and maintain, and much cheaper of construction.

The average cost of branch pipe sewers is from

less expensive to clean and maintain, and much cheaper of construction.

The average cost of branch pipe sewers is from \$3.25 to \$4.76 per lineal foot in earth, and \$6 per lineal foot in rock excavation. The average cost of branch brick sewers is \$6 per lineal foot in earth, and \$7.50 per lineal foot in rock excavation is additional to the above at \$4 per cubic yard. A larger excavation is required for brick sewers than for pipe sewers, making the cost of the former nearly double that of the latter. For large main and outlet sewers brick is preferable; but a large portion of the old sewers in the lower part of the city, which are rapidly becoming useless, and even dangerous to health and property, could be replaced with pipe sewers at comparatively small cost and great advantage to the community. Pipe sewers an be laid very rapidly, especially by day's work, thus offering very little interruption to the drainage of houses in replacing old sewers. It is estimated that 100 miles of the old sewers are unserviceable. To replace them with brick sewers would cost at least \$32,000 per mile, or \$3,200,000 in the aggregate, provided no additional excavation should be required. To replace them with pipe sewers would cost \$1,160 per mile, or \$1,716,000 in the aggregate.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The Work of Inspection Still Going On More Rickety Schoolhouses and Unsafe Edifices.

The following additional buildings have been re ported as requiring means of escape in case of fire since last report:—

No. 118 Madison street, James O'Brien, owner; fire scape, tenement. No. 120 Madison street, James O'Brien, owner; fire scape, tenement.
No. 3 Clarke street, John Duroche, owner; fire escape. No. 3 Clarke street, volla bearding.

No. 16 Clarke street, Rebecca McCoy, owner; fire escape and ladder to roof, tenement.

No. 18 Clarke street, Isalah Chase, owner; fire escape and ladder to roof, tenement.

No. 22 Clarke street, A. Bleakley, owner; fire escape,

enement. No. 24 Clarke street, E. Gilles, owner; fire escape, tene-ment. No. 25 Clarke street, Isaac Purnell, owner; fire escape, enement. No. 26 Clarke street, corporation Trinity church, owner; re escape, tenement. No. 28 Clarke street, Henry Demarest, owner; fire scape, tenement. No. 210 Spring street, Samuel Belmont, agent; fire escape, tenement. No. 218 Spring street, Samuel Belmont, owner; fire escape, tenement. No. 220 Spring street, Mrs. Charles Cook, owner; fire es-

cape, boarding.

No. 224 Spring street, corporation Trinity church, owner; fire escape, boarding.

No. 234 Spring street, William Johnson, owner; fire escape and ladder to roof, tenement.

No. 242 Spring street, Decker & Bro., owners; fire escape, boarding. boarding. 256 Spring street, Michael Golden, owner; ladder to dwelling. 78 Water street, Thomas Storms, owner; fire escape, orkshop. No. 80 Water street, James P. Harper, owner; fire es-120 Water street, Beards & Cottrell, owners; fire escape, workshop.
No. 124 Water street, Degroot & Peck, owners; fire escape and ladder to roof, workshop.
No. 1 Macdougal street, Richard Hollmann, owner; fire No. 1 Macdougal street, Richard Hollmann, owner; fire scape, tenement. No. 13 Macdougal street, William B. Astor, owner; fire

escape, tenement. No. 5 Dominick street, J. Lewis, agent; ladder to root, No. 12 Dominick street, rear, A. Forbes, owner; fire escape, tenement. No. 14 Dominick street, C. B. Lebaron, ewner; ladder

No. 556 Broome street, James Turnbull, owner; fire es-cape, tenement. No. 548 Broome street, James Turnbull, owner; fire es-cape and ladder to roof, tenement. No. 550 Broome street, William Conklin, owner: ladder workshop. 124 Pearl street, Augustus Whiting, owner; ladder to

No. 34 Vandam street, fire escape, tenement. No. 34 Vandam street, fire escape, tenement. No. 36 Vandam street, Samuel Lowe, agent; fire escape, tenement.
Southwest corner Wall and Water streets, Hazard Powder Company, owner; laider to roof, warchouse.
No. 32 Wall street; fire escape, workshop.
No. 35 Pine street, W. & E. A. Crulkshank, agents; fire escape, workshop.
No. 38 Sullivan street, Friend Pitts, owner; fire escape,

enement.
No. 18 Charlton street, Ellen Paulding, owner; ladder o roof, dwelling.
No. 20 Charlton street, Ellen Paulding, owner; ladder to roof, dwelling.

No. 24 Charlton street, Ellen Paulding, owner; ladder to roof, dwelling.

No. 30 Charlton street, William Schultz, agent; ladder

shop. No. 34 Platt street, Kissam & Co., owners; fire escape, No. 29 Macdougal street, Martin Durnie, owner; fire es-cape, tenement.
No. 229 Spring street, corporation Trinity church, own-er; ladder to scuttle, dwelling.
No. 233 Spring street, corporation Trinity church, own-er; fire escape, boarding.

er; fre escape, boarding.

No. 241 Spring street, Mrs. Gollibatt, owner; ladder to scuttle, dwelling.

No. 247 Spring street, James Young, owner; fire escape, &c., tenement.

No. 249 Spring street, James Young, owner; fire escape, tenement. ment. No. 38 Vandam street, Samuel Lowe, agent; fire escape, tenement. No. 40 Vandam street, Samuel Lowe, owner; fire escape, Ac., tenement.
No. 136 Varick street, F. Burdge, owner; ladder to roof,
dwelling.
No. 146 Varick street, Robert Jones, owner; fire escape, No. 146 variek street, Robert Jones, owner; inte escape, de, tenement.
No. 150 Variek street, Robert Jones, owner, ladder to roof, dwelling.
No. 152 Variek street, Robert Jones, owner; fire escape.

A comment.

No. 18 Arick street, Robert Jones, owner, ladder to No. 18 Arick street, Robert Jones, owner; fire escape, No. 18 Arick street, Robert Jones, owner; fire escape, No. 18 Arick street, Robert Jones, owner; fire escape, No. 18 Arick street, For Stories, Dick, 190x 18 and 18 Arick street, For Stories, Drick, 190x 26 and 65 feet high; walls good; ventilation partially by flue and generally poor; water closets under wing and poorly arranged. Heated by eight hotair furnaces in good order; primary departments heated by wood stoves; pipes worn and in need of repair. Exit—Front stairs, wood, 5 feet 6 inches primary to playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet; outside, primary to yard, two flights, wood, 3 feet; outside, primary to yard, two flights, wood, 3 feet; outside, primary to playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet 6 inches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet 6 inches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet fo inches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet fo inches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet fo inches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet fo inches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet fo inches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet fo inches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet fo inches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet finches; rear of playground, two flights, wood, 3 feet, for third and fourth stories, and we would recommend an additional stairs of proper material to those stories and that the ones now in use be properly repaired. Also that stove pipes spoken of be replaced by new ones. General condition of building bad. It is very dirty throughout and needs a general overhauling. Attendance, 1,000.

Grammar School No. 28, Nos. 241 to 250 West Fortieth street, four stories, Mansard roof, brick, 20x26 and 70 feet high; walls good; ventilation by flie and fairly good; which also good; ventilation by flie and forces four flights stone, 3 feet, enclosed, to all floors four flights stone, 3 feet, enclosed, to all

Attempted Suicide of an Alleged Rob-ber-A Hint for C. M. Congressmen. Washington, Feb. 22, 1873.

Recently a man appeared at the Police Head-quarters and reported he had been robbed of \$750, and suspected that the theft had been committed by a young man named William Semmes, an inmate of his family, and lately employed as a plate printer in the Treasury Printing Bureau. The detectives las night traced Semmes to a house of ill-repute, and THE DOCKS OF THE CITY.

Annual Report of General McClellan, Engineer in Charge.

A Scarcity of Money Has Seriously Impet. 4 the Work of the Department.

The following report was made to the Dock Comnissioners on April 30, and is now published for

the first time:-

The first time:—

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, ENGINER'S BURRAU, NEW YORK, April 30, 1872.

TO THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS:—
GENTLEMENK—In presenting a statement of the operations of this Bureau for the year ending April 30, 1872. I desire to submit a few preliminary remarks. I regret extremely that we cannot report greater progress in the construction of the new river wall; but the Commissioners understand that the obstacles were of a nature entirely beyond my control. You are well aware of the very serious inconveniences under which this Bureau has labored for

amount allowed to be expended accurately known before the opening of the working season, with a certainty free the opening of the working season, with a certainty are the opening of the working season, with a certainty are the contracted of the supply of money for carrying on our work a matter of great uncertainty of the supply of money for carrying on our work a matter of great uncertainty in the feel if due to myself to state that in consequence of this uncertainty as to the amount that would be at the disposal of the Board, I have been unable to make any arrangement for the supply of material or the making of contracts for the construction of the river wall beyond the portion commenced last year. All these arrangements for future work should have been perfected during the Winter, and we ought now to be engaged on the extension of the new river wall. As it is, the locality even of the next work to be performed is not decided upon; the necessary rights are not acquired; not an arrangement looking to future operations has been made, with the exception that the general working plans are ready for that part of the work which I have constantly recommended as the next to be taken up, so that under the most favorable circumstances now possible we cannot avail ourselves of a great part of the working season of this year. The experience of another year has only strengthened my convictions of the soundness of the general plan adopted for the improvement of the water front. Since the approval of these maps, which covered only a portion of the city front, other plans and maps have been submitted to and approved by the Board of Dock Commissioners, embracing the upper portion of the siland.

The Prosperity of the city of New York is greatly dependent upon the prompt execution of the improvement of the water front. Since the approval of these maps, which covered only a portion of the cy front, other plans and maps have been submitted to and approved by the Board of Dock Commissioners, embracing the upper portion of the sila

small boats at various stages of the tide on the south front of the wall now in process of erection. Proposals for building the same have been advertised for and bids are now under consideration.

The general working plans for the extension of the river wall from its present terminus, near pier No. I up to pier No. 20 North River, are prepared. The borings along the line of the river wall from pier No. 20 to the foot of West Tenth street, except under the existing piers, have been recently completed, so that the information now exists for making the general working plans for that locality. The hydrographic and surveying operations have been extended entirely around the island, so that the proposed lines for the new system are now laid down for the whole water front. Up to the present time 24,350 soundings have been taken. The tidal observations have been continued, and results of great importance, with respect to the action of the tides, have been obtained. The lines of levels necessary to establish permanent bench marks have been extended around the island, and numerous bench marks cut in suitable places.

An additional copy of the series of maps of the water front from Cordear's Hook, East River, to Sixty-first street, North River, has been made, also new maps in triplicate of the water front on the East River, from Cordear's Hook, to Kity-first street, and a series of maps covering the water front from Fity-first street, North River, around by the Harlem River and Spaying the Dayvill Creek to Sixty-first street, North River, the proposed lines for the new system have been laid down and approved by the Board of Dock Commissioners. Within the limits covered by these last maps the lines down and approved by the Board of Dock Commissioners. Within the limits covered by the respect to the new special surveys have been made, and the maps thereof executed. A large number of tidal diagrams, current charts, grade profiles, working drawings, 6c., have been made.

Within the limits covered by these last maps the lines

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,

Dredging done during the year ending April 30, 1872 —

**Cubic Yets: Cubic Yet Piers 37 and 38 North River, by department

Piers 37 and 38 North River, by department dredges.

Gansevoort and Little Twelfth streets, North River, by department dredges.

Piers 56 and 57 North River, by department dredges.

Thirty-eighth street, North River, by department dredges.

Thirty-eighth street, North River, by department dredges.

Piers 12 and 13 North River, by department dredges.

and 750 tons stone, dredging at this point being to raise a sunken crib.

Seventy-nint street, North River, by department dredges.

Fifty-seventh street, North River, by department dredges.

Piers 45 and 44 North River, by department dredges.

Thirty-eighth street, Rast River, by department dredges.

Sixtsenth and Seventeenth streets, East River, by department dredges.

Sixtsenth and Seventeenth streets, East River, by department dredges.

River, by department dredges.

River, by department dredges.

Piers 4 and 5, East River, by department dredges.

Piers 5 to 7, East River, by department dredges.

Piers 5 to 7, East River, by department dredges. Piers 5 to 7. East River, by department

The two sunken cribs off Fifty ninth street, Nort River, which were a very dangerous obstruction, hav been removed; as also one at Forty-seventh street, Nort River, and a large one between piers 12 and 13 Nort River, referred to in foregoing statement of dredging.

BUSINESS IN THE BROOKLYN SURROGATE'S COURT.

During the past week Surrogate Veeder, of Brooklyn, admitted to probate the wills of Eliza-beth Skaats, Hugh Beil, John Wall, Hefnrich Hagenbasch and Melville!Hayward, all of Brooklyn; and granted letters of administration on the estates of Jane H. Shotwell, of Plainfield, N. J.; James C. Mattheson, of New Utrecht, L. I., and Mary S. Taft, formerly Mary S. Lewis; Elizabeth H.

Francisco, Mary Fitzpatrick, Morgan Doran, Charles Meyer, Jacob Franze, Juliet Savage, Louisa Lowrie, Martha Folwell, Samuel Smith, Urama P. Gooch, Susan Warner and James C. Light, of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration of the persons and estate of Charles, Peter, Emil, Barbara, William and Joseph Heurschel were granted to Teresa Heutschel; of John J. and William Fallos to the Brooklyn Trust Company; of Augustus Gielchrean